

# state/nation/world

The Daily Collegian

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## Shultz completes voyage in Soviet Union

Leaves Moscow for Brussels to consult with NATO allies

By BARRY SCHWEID  
AP Diplomatic Writer

BRUSSELS, Belgium — Secretary of State George P. Shultz expressed optimism in Moscow about reaching an accord on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe and flew to Brussels to consult with NATO allies.

"We will consult, and I am sure, come to a good conclusion," Shultz said before leaving Moscow, where he held three days of meetings with Soviet officials, including Kremlin leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who made new proposals.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze told Shultz yesterday the Soviets would eliminate their shorter-range missiles in the Soviet Union within a year after Senate ratification of a proposed treaty on medium-range missiles.

The Soviets have 80 shorter-range missiles in their territory. The Soviets have about 50 medium-range launchers — with a range of 300 to 600 miles — in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. They would be scrapped on the signing of a treaty to rid Europe of hundreds of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles, which have a range of 600-3,000 miles.

Gorbachev made the proposals, which could remove a major obstacle to a treaty on medium-range missiles, during a 4½-hour meeting Tuesday with Shultz in the Kremlin.

"Very considerable headway had been made, and it should be possible to work out an agreement in this field

(medium-range missiles) with hard work and creative effort," Shultz said in a Moscow news conference.

"I think we made quite a lot of progress and perhaps we can see prospects, with hard negotiations ahead, but prospects close at hand of reaching agreement in that area," Shultz said of the outlook on medium-range weapons.

Edward Rowy, senior arms control adviser to President Reagan, headed for China and Japan to brief their governments. Thomas Simons Jr., a Soviet affairs expert in the State Department, went to Eastern Europe for meetings in Soviet bloc nations.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said the Foreign Ministry summoned ambassadors from Moscow's East European allies for a briefing, but the agency gave few details.

Shultz and Shevardnadze met for several hours Wednesday afternoon before the news conference, and the Soviet official said later that chances for a Washington summit were "rather good."

Shevardnadze added, however, that the two sides must "tuck up our sleeves and work."

In a similar assessment, Shultz said: "It's fair to say that we and the Soviets have similar views that such important content and has to be a well-prepared meeting."

Gorbachev's offer to combine constraints on short-range missiles with eliminating medium-range rockets appeared to address Western de-



Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets with Matvey Finkel, a Soviet citizen married to an American who emigrated to the United States with his wife. Shultz left Moscow for Brussels yesterday.

mands that the two issues be dealt with in a single agreement.

According to Shultz, the Soviet leader's proposal sticks to the formula of last October's Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Iceland by allowing the Soviet Union 100 medium-range warheads in Soviet Asia and the United States 100 on its territory.

He said the Soviets would be willing to include elimination of their shorter-range missiles deployed in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

The United States has no weapons

NATO is expected to agree with U.S.'s reluctant stance

By ROBERT BURNS  
Associated Press Writer

BRUSSELS, Belgium — America's NATO allies probably will applaud U.S. reluctance about a new Kremlin proposal for removing all shorter-range nuclear arms, NATO officials said yesterday.

The alliance also is expected to welcome indications that Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev may accept President Reagan's invitation to a summit this year in the United States.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz flew to Brussels on yesterday after three days of talks in Moscow on arms and other issues and is to brief alliance officials today before returning home.

European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have accepted the preliminary superpower agreement to withdraw medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Despite public pressure for further disarmament, however, governments in Western Europe fear withdrawal of other nuclear arms would leave their nations more vulnerable to greater Soviet readiness for conventional war.

"We can't live without nuclear weapons because of the Soviet superiority in conventional forces," one official said privately.

Many governments also worry that expanding the withdrawal of American nuclear forces would weaken the long-standing U.S. link to Western Europe's defense.

In private talks with senior U.S.

officials before Shultz went to Moscow, Europeans cautioned against accepting the principle of no short-range nuclear arms in Europe, said alliance sources who spoke on condition of anonymity.

According to NATO, the Soviets have at least a 7:1 advantage in short-range nuclear weapons — those with ranges of less than 600 miles — including one category for which the United States has no equivalent in Europe.

A Tass account of the Shultz-Gorbachev meeting Tuesday said the Soviet leader offered not only to eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons, with a range of 600 to 3,000 miles, but also the short-range arsenals.

The official news agency said Shultz insisted the United States have the right to add short-range missiles up to the Soviet total.

NATO began a unilateral reduction of battlefield nuclear weapons under a 1985 decision to replace such older nuclear systems such as the Nike and Hercules with newer, non-nuclear weapons. An example of those is the Patriot air-defense system now in use in West Germany.

Its plan was to reduce the number of tactical nuclear warheads by 1,400, to 4,000 by the end of 1988. That would be the lowest total in 20 years.

The alliance has not yet developed a formal position on reductions in short-range nuclear weapons but France, West Germany, Britain and other NATO allies have made clear recently that they oppose complete elimination.

## Court-martial is still uncertain for guard

By NORMAN BLACK  
AP Military Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A pre-trial hearing for a Marine embassy guard accused of espionage recessed yesterday without any decision on whether he should be bound over for court-martial.

Lt. Col. John Shotwell, a Marine Corps spokesman, said the pre-trial hearing for Sgt. Clayton J. Lonetree recessed at about 4:30 p.m. EDT. He said the proceedings would likely be completed this morning "because they only have one or two witnesses left."

Lonetree, 25, is a former guard at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He has been accused of becoming involved romantically with a Soviet woman while working in Moscow and then allowing Soviet agents to roam the embassy late at night on numerous occasions last year.

Lonetree and his defense attorneys went behind closed doors at 9 a.m. Wednesday to hear prosecuting attorneys present witnesses, and other evidence in a bid to justify the start of a court-martial.

During a break in the proceedings, one of Lonetree's defense attorneys told reporters his client had not denied having a relationship with a Soviet woman who worked at the embassy, Violetta Sena.

But Michael V. Stuhlf, the attorney, added he was prepared to present evidence that such fraternization was "a very common accepted practice."

"Among the things which will be introduced in evidence, we'll have

photographs from the Marine Ball in November of 1985 showing the NCO (non-commissioned officers) in charge with two Soviet women, one under each arm on a sofa, one being a KGB colonel, as well as a State Department official with another Soviet woman," Stuhlf said.

"We're very confident that if we have an opportunity to present the facts fairly, that it will be clear to everybody, to the American people, to the public, to the media, to the Marine Corps, that Sgt. Lonetree is a patriotic, young Marine," Stuhlf said.

William Kinsler, another attorney representing Lonetree, said the defense had offered two legal motions yesterday, both of which were denied by the hearing officer. The first was a motion to open the pre-trial proceedings to the press and public, Kinsler said.

The second was a bid to obtain Lonetree's release from the brig on grounds he had been constitutionally held for more than 90 days without starting a trial.

The hearing was held at the Quantico Marine Base, located to the south of Washington in northern Virginia, where Lonetree has been held behind bars since the end of December. The Marine Corps imposed a news blackout on the proceedings.

Lonetree's arrest last December sparked an investigation that has unraveled a major sex-and-spy scandal. Two other Marines have been charged with espionage as a result of the probe and another has been charged with improper fraternization with Soviet women.



Water 'n' wear  
Two water skiers sport the formal look this week as both of them crossed Boston harbor to the office the wet way. The pair were part of a promotional event to announce the start of a new commuter boat between Spinnaker Island, Hull, Mass. and Boston.

## Soviet offer may be helpful for arms control

By BRYAN BRUMLEY  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The offer by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev to remove short-range nuclear missiles from Czechoslovakia and East Germany could be a significant step toward an arms control deal and superpower summit, although U.S. and Soviet officials say some obstacles remain.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz carried the offer with him to NATO headquarters in Brussels to ask whether it met West European concerns that removing U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles could leave the region vulnerable to stronger Warsaw Pact conventional forces.

Settling the issue would end a rancorous eight-year chapter in the history of relations between NATO and the Soviet Union, and between America and its NATO allies, and could set the stage for agreements on strategic weapons by the end of the Reagan administration.

The progress on intermediate nuclear force, or INF, confirmed recent signals that Gorbachev and President Reagan are eager for an accord, for their own political reasons, and that arms control issues are important enough to override other bilateral disputes and recent accusations of Soviet spying on U.S. diplomats.

Gorbachev this week reiterated his opposition to visiting the United States, as agreed at the Geneva

summit in November 1985, unless he can sign an arms deal.

And Reagan, battered by the Iran-Contra affair, appears eager to reach the first arms control agreement of his presidency.

After three days of talks in Moscow with Gorbachev and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Shultz said an agreement was "close at hand" in on-again-off-again INF talks.

The breakthrough was Gorbachev's promise to enter negotiations aimed at eliminating, within a year, shorter-range Soviet missiles, SS-12s, SS-20s and SS-23s.

The United States has no comparable weapons, and the Western alliance has demanded that they be part of an INF deal. The Soviet Union previously insisted that they be considered separately. And the Kremlin previously balked at Washington's demand that it be allowed the right, as part of an INF agreement, to match the Soviet shorter-range missiles.

The stalemate over medium-range missiles dates to the NATO decision in 1979 to confront the Kremlin over the deployment of Soviet triple-warhead SS-20 missiles, weapons with a range of 3,000 miles, capable of hitting Western Europe.

In a "two-track decision" NATO agreed to deploy 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe while seeking negotiated withdrawal of the SS-20s.

In November 1981, President Reagan offered the "zero solution," whereby the United States would

not deploy its missiles if the Soviets dismantled their SS-20s.

The Kremlin refused, and the U.S. missile deployment went forward, prompting massive street protests in Western Europe, straining the NATO alliance.

At the same time, Moscow buttressed its short-range SS-12s with two new missiles, the SS-20 and SS-23, with ranges of 350 to 600 miles, capable of hitting Western Europe from bases in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

At the superpower summit in Reykjavik last October, Reagan and Gorbachev adopted a variant of the "zero option," agreeing that the Soviet Union would remove all its SS-20s from Europe, but retain 100 warheads in Asia. The United States would keep 100 similar weapons on its own territory.

At Reykjavik, however, Gorbachev insisted that no agreement was possible unless Reagan would restrict research on his "Star Wars" missile defense system to the laboratory.

Last Feb. 28, Gorbachev reversed himself, saying that a separate INF deal was possible. After the meeting this week in Moscow, Shultz said the Soviet leader was still seeking curbs on Star Wars, formally known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, within the framework of an agreement on intermediate nuclear weapons.

A few wrinkles remain in the INF deal: Soviet objections to keeping the U.S. missiles in Alaska, within range of Russia's Pacific Coast.

## Pa. eatery functions as forum for politicians

By BOB DVORCHAK  
Associated Press Writer

HOMESTEAD — The Rainbow Kitchen, a Depression-style eatery for the jobless, has become a magnet for politicians, and so has the idle steel plant beside it.

"He can't do it. The mills are never coming back," said Michel. "It's just a political strategy to get the people interested. It's not going to happen. It can't happen. It's impossible."

The cadaver of the steel mill and the soup kitchen stand in stark contrast to the glory days when the Monongahela Valley was the heart of the U.S. steel industry.

Robert Anderson, 42, a laid-off steelworker and founder of the kitchen, argued that Hart's visit had his value.

"He's sort of using us, but we feel we're using him. We want to keep the point is to try to get help for people," said Anderson. "Things just continue to get worse around here."

Hart followed a well-worn path to this scene of smogstack misery.

elect in 1989, you're going to see the steel mills of this country come back up."

Joseph Michel, 75, of nearby West Mifflin, wasn't buying it.

"He can't do it. The mills are never coming back," said Michel. "It's just a political strategy to get the people interested. It's not going to happen. It can't happen. It's impossible."

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### state news briefs

#### TMI clean up needs \$5 million more

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — Federal researchers said yesterday they will need up to \$5 million more to finish investigating the accident that crippled Three Mile Island's Unit 2 eight years ago. To see the bottom of the reactor vessel, researchers will need \$2 million to \$5 million more than the cleanup budget allows, James Vaught of the Department of Energy told the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Scientists consider a picture of the depths of the vessel critical in piecing together the events at the Pennsylvania plant in March 1979.

#### Train crew tested for drugs

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Drug tests have been performed on the crew members of the two Conrail trains that derailed last weekend in Pittsburgh's East End, spewing a potentially hazardous chemical into the air and forcing 16,000 city residents to twice evacuate their homes.

Blood and urine samples from the seven crew members have been sent to a Utah laboratory to be tested for cocaine, marijuana and other illegal drugs and alcohol, said Thomas Simpson, a spokesman for the Federal Railroad Administration spokesman in Washington, D.C.

### nation news briefs

#### Competition up for Navy women

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — Competition has stiffened for women seeking to enroll at the U.S. Naval Academy, which also has accepted fewer women than the military or air force academies, a study shows.

The findings, part of the first comprehensive study on the education of women at the academy, also showed that female midshipmen dropped out at a higher rate and receive poorer grades than men during their freshmen years at the academy. But those women who graduated usually finished ahead of their male classmates.

Cdr. Marsha J. Evans, the academy's only female battalion commander, said it is too early to draw conclusions from the survey results.

#### Arson suspect charged with murder

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP) — An additional murder charge was lodged yesterday against a city man who allegedly set a fire to cover up a killing, the Atlantic County prosecutor's office said. Gerald Klaczynski, 20, was charged in the death of Claire Hill, believed to be either 84 or 86, said Assistant Atlantic County Prosecutor Dean Wyke.

An autopsy showed that Hill died as a result of smoke inhalation from a fatal blaze early Tuesday morning in a converted duplex in this seaside resort.

On Tuesday, Klaczynski was charged with aggravated arson, aggravated assault and murder in the death of Leonard Stewart, 39, whose body was found in the burned building.

#### Court OKs enrolling kids with AIDS

TRENTON, N.J. — The New Jersey Supreme Court today upheld the validity of a state Board of Education policy that directs local districts to admit children afflicted with AIDS unless they suffer from behavioral problems.

In a 19-page opinion, the state's highest court unanimously rejected arguments by the school boards of Washington Borough in Warren County and Plainfield that local districts have the authority to set admissions standards.

The court described the state board's regulations as "thoughtful efforts intended to protect both school children's health and school children's right to a public education."

The board's policy states that AIDS victims will be allowed to attend public schools unless they exhibit behavioral problems or suffer from excessive drooling or a lack of control over bodily functions.

#### Father tries to sell 4-year-old

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (AP) — A 4-year-old girl whose father allegedly tried to sell her for \$100,000 remained under the watchful eyes of a police officer at her aunt and uncle's home yesterday as the couple prepared for a custody battle with the child's stepmother.

Broward Circuit Judge Robert Andrews set a Friday hearing on the request of stepmother Cindy Sullivan-Walman to certify a New Jersey court order giving her custody of Rachel Rauscher.

That certification is necessary before the stepmother can take Rachel away from Gary and Deborah Stern, the aunt and uncle who have cared for her since her father was arrested March 10 for allegedly trying to sell them the girl.

Sullivan-Walman, of Salem, N.J., arrived here Tuesday to get immediate custody of the girl.

### world news briefs

#### Chocolate records are a hit

BERLIN (AP) — The latest hit from West Berlin can be played on your phonograph and then munched before it melts. It's made of chocolate.

Peter Lardong, a 42-year-old West Berlin tinkerer and inventor, says his chocolate record is a perfect birthday present.

But there's a problem. "If you hold it in your hand for a long time, the record melts," Lardong told The Associated Press.

The records can be played up to 20 times on the turntable, according to Lardong. There is no danger to the turntable "as long as you eat the record fast," he said.

#### Discovery celebration debated

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Ambassadors from 25 nations said Tuesday the United Nations should observe the 500th anniversary of America's discovery, attributed to Christopher Columbus.

But five years ago, when the proposal first surfaced, some nations said such an observance would celebrate colonialism.

In a joint letter to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the 25 ambassadors said "the United Nations, through the General Assembly, cannot remain uninvolved in 1992" on Columbus' discovery in 1492.

Signers of the letter include the ambassadors from Spain, which sponsored Columbus' voyage, the United States, Cuba, Chile and Nicaragua and Perez de Cuellar's native Peru.

#### Shultz appears on Soviet TV

MOSCOW (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz assured television viewers yesterday that Americans want peace and better relations, but said the Soviet military role in Afghanistan and KGB spying create obstacles.

In a 32-minute interview with the state-run network's chief political analyst, Valentin Zorin, the secretary said his presence in Moscow demonstrated the U.S. commitment to improving the climate between the superpowers.

His comments in English could not be heard because of a voice-over in Russian, which was translated by The Associated Press.

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